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Ideas and Influences, namely Moral Education (198-209: the evidence used is furnished by the preacher, by comedy, and by the law); History (209-219: the author holds that the Christian writers reacted against form and towards chronography; furthermore, they tended to produce a philosophy of history); The Position of Greek (220-231. On page 230 the author says: "Once the child has learned to use, to analyse, to understand his own language, once his thought has been set going, he will learn the second language more quickly than the child who started with the second language"); Art (231-239. The topics considered are sculpture; architecture; ivories and pictures; music).

In conclusion, Professor Haarhoff deals with The Decline of Education (Part V, 240-261). Here the topics are Gallic Students Abroad (240-243: the author deals especially with the study of law at Rome); The Invaders (243-249: the invasion is described as a gradual and persistent process); Ideals (249-261: "While the schools were fostering education and creating a love of learning, they were at the same time killing the true spirit of education by the methods they employed" [249]). The author concludes that the rhetorical system "failed because it did not aim at the best" (256): its motives were low—polish, style, Imperial service. The Christians, on the other hand, "used their rhetoric in a living cause, their dialectic to probe questions crowded with contemporary interest. . ." (259). Yet they also failed in their search for truth by making a sharp distinction between secular and sacred knowledge.

The book is a scholarly piece of work, based mainly on the original sources, but also taking full account of the secondary literature of the subject; it contains a Select Bibliography of three pages (262-264), and an excellent Index (265-272). The reviewer is of the opinion that the author assumes a knowledge of Greek and Latin on the part of his readers that many who are interested in the subject so ably treated in his book may not possess; for the benefit of this wider public it might have been well to translate the frequent quotations, relegating the passages in the original languages to the footnotes.

COLORADO COLLEGE, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER MIEROW
COLORADO SPRINGS

THE CLASSICAL CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

The 159th meeting of The Classical Club of Philadelphia was held on Friday, January 6, with thirty-three members and guests present. Professor W. N. Bates, of the University of Pennsylvania, read a delightful paper on Alcaeus and Sappho. After speaking briefly of their life and times, he told of their new poems, discovered a few years ago in Egypt. He gave critical estimates, both ancient and modern, of the poems of both authors, and concluded by reading translations in verse, by himself and others, of their complete and nearly complete poems.

B. W. MITCHELL, *Secretary*

CLASSICAL ARTICLES IN NON-CLASSICAL PERIODICALS IV

Aberdeen University Review—June, The Hellenic Society of Edinburgh [an account of a student organization of the '70's. The account includes a poem, by James Burness, "To my Friend, William Galbraith Miller, Advocate, Who was Taken for Anacreon"]; The Captivi and Trinummus, translation of, by W. Ritchie, reviewed by A. Sonter ["the versions read with an admirable swing"].

American Historical Review—Oct., Allgemeine Kulturgeschichte, Versuch einer Geschichte der Menschheit von den Aeltesten Tagen bis zur Gegenwart, Charles Richet, reviewed by C. B.; A Short History of Antioch 360 B. C.—A. D. 1268, E. S. Bouchier, reviewed by Frederick J. Bliss; Cicero: A Biography, Torsten Pettersson, reviewed, favorably, by Frank Frost Abbott; Marcus Aurelius: A Biography, Henry Dwight Sedgwick, reviewed by Donald McFayden.

L'Anthropologie—Aug., Baskisch, Iberisch oder Ligurisch?, Hugo Schuchardt, reviewed by F. de Z. Antiquaries Journal—July, The Dorian Invasion, S. Casson.

Archiv für Anthropologie—1920, Nos. 1-2, Hausurnen, F. Behn [a contribution to prehistoric religion]; Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte der Thraker, G. J. Kazarow, reviewed by F. Birkner [the book deals with the Thracians, as a preliminary to a study of the Balkan Peninsula]; Die Dorische Wanderung in Ihren Europäischen Zusammenhängen, M. Neubert, reviewed by—Schwantes [presents a new and 'bold' theory on the Indoeuropean question].

Archiv für Philosophie—1920, The Word ΦΥΣΙΣ, Walter B. Veazie.

Archivum Romanicum—Dec., 1920, La Langue des Tablettes d'Exécration Latines, M. Jeanneret, reviewed by G. B. [the book is a study of Vulgar Latin].

Art and Archaeology—The Debt of Modern Sculpture to Ancient Greece, Herbert Adams.

The Campion—Nov., Poesos Per Aetates Progressus, A. F. Geyser, S. J. [a Latin version of Gray's Progress of Poetry].

Catholic Historical Review—Oct., Roman Itineraries, F. J. Betten, S. J.

Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences—XXIV, 1920, Collectanea Hispanica, Charles Upson Clark [an account of 214 manuscripts, fragmentary or complete, in the Visigothic or Spanish script, photographed by the author in Spain, in 1907. 70 facsimiles are given. In the case of some important manuscripts more than one page is reproduced. For a very favorable review of the book, by Professor E. K. Rand, see American Journal of Philology 42.354-362. The English palaeographer, Professor Albert C. Clark, also speaks highly of the book, in The Year's Work in Classical Studies, 1920, 17-18].

Discovery—Oct., The Proscription of 43 B. C., R. S. Conway [No. III in a series, New Light on Old Authors; it deals with "life in Italy during that reign of terror"].

Edinburgh Review—Oct., The Classics in Education, H. Stuart Jones [an interesting and valuable summary of the status of the Classics in Great Britain since May, 1916. The Investigating Committee appointed by the Prime Minister finds that the position of Latin "presents very disquieting features" in some Schools, and that "in the majority of secondary schools Greek is not taught, or where it is taught, is threatened with extinction". Yet there are bright spots, notably in Scotland. "There is a